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NEW ENGLAND FOREST EMERGENCY (Maine)

To us of the Forest Service given the assignment to Maine on the N.E.F.E. project, a special favor has been granted for the forest-minded Pine Tree State does not belie its nickname and the magic of the names--Saco, Kennebec, Penobscot, and Allagash--will ever prove fascinating to all foresters.

Of course, we innocents from all over the Service had first to be inducted into the legends of Paul Bunyan whose original home was Maine since the days of the first sawmill in the New World built on the Saco in 1634. However, after we were shown the scenes of his exploits and listened with all eyes and ears, together with a proper degree of respect, to those tales, the hard-boiled reserved Yankee lumberjack and the volatile enthusiastic French-Canadian river driver vied with each other in proving to us that the hospitality of true woodsmen everywhere is as true of Maine as elsewhere.

The forests of Maine were her first natural asset and, as the largest continuous forest preserve east of the Mississippi, still are among its most important assets, so the damage to her forests by the hurricane of September 21, 1938, while not as widespread as that in New Hampshire, for instance, nevertheless was as great relatively, for practically the entire range of the white pine suffered damage.

Continuous rains for a week preceding the "Big Wind" had softened the ground to such an extent that, while reproduction generally bent with the wind, the mature and pole-sized stands of pine and spruce fell easily. Words fail one to adequately describe

the scenes of havoc and destruction that ensued for not only was every tree and shrub piled up and crushed down in almost inextricable masses in thousands of spots, but where the fall occurred among the numerous summer home colonies, the homes were reduced to piles of matchwood intermingled with telephone and power line wires.

The immediate job on our arrival was to organize, train, direct, and supervise thousands of C.C.C. and W.P.A. laborers in the attempt to create order in a world thrown into utter disorder and confusion. Added to this was the responsibility of fire prevention and suppression, in cooperation with the Maine Forest Service, throughout the hurricane stricken area. The autumn was hot and dry and hordes of curiosity seekers from the mill towns swarmed the area, all apparently utterly ignorant or careless as to the possible effects of lighted cigarettes and matches thrown in the hopelessly tangled debris. (I still have nightmares thinking of this!)

Events moved with lightning rapidity--quickly gathered assistants were trained, fire suppression crews were organized, safety-first meetings were held as the accident rate was appalling among the workers, many of whom had never had an axe in their hands before, phone lines were repaired, and the town selectmen contacted for the Boston office continually called for action and still quicker action. Action day and night--until at this distance, those early days are lost in a haze of bolted meals, restless days, sleepless nights, to the limit of human endurance.

However, the discipline of the Forest Service soon had its effect on others, and willing assistants sprang to our help so that when the blizzard of Thanksgiving Day struck, it was truly a day of thanksgiving, for the immediate fire hazard disappeared and burdens became lighter. Then commenced the work of planning and getting under way the intricate job of salvaging the many millions of feet of hurricane-thrown white pine, spruce, hemlock, and hardwoods; the more complete organization of our offices, the collection of data and the preparation of extensive and intensive plans for the further systematic conduct of the salvage and hazard reduction jobs, the preparation of fire control and fire training plans and, most important of all, plans and their execution for the intensive training of all classes of employees in their respective phases of the total job; all of this, in addition to the actual never-ceasing field job of crew supervision, much of which was done on snow-shoes.

The work still goes on, for much remains to be done. The men of the Forest Service still on the job deserve every encouragement and consideration, for theirs is a hard task in new fields of service. Write them. They need your help, for they are directly on the firing line of the biggest single job the Forest Service has ever undertaken.

-- Herbert G. Knoch, (Ex) Assistant State Director, Regional Office

FOREST HISTORY

A subject about which we have been hearing a good bit lately, but not enough, is the history of the Forest Service and the forests. And, when I say "forest history", I mean the history of the land that comprises the forests. The Forest Service is not as old as the forests and, therefore, cannot have as much history. But the forests do have a history. And it began--well, who knows just how long ago? We are not especially concerned with that beginning; what does concern us is the history of the forests in the last hundred years or so. To take Region 8 as an example: from the heights of Mount Pisgah to the heights of Mount Britton, the Region is full of forest history. But just how much of it do we know?

We do know that the Biltmore Forest of the Vanderbilts was the cradle of forestry as we know it in America today and that there foresters were brought from Germany to care for the forest and establish the first American school of forestry. We also know that most of the Puerto Rican National Forest land formerly belonged to the Spanish Crown and has thus been in continuous public ownership since the settlement of the island. Between the Pisgah and the Caribbean we know there is much forest history. We know that Francis Marion led his bands of hardy patriots through the swamps of the forest that now bears his name in their pursuit of Tories and British. We know of the romance of the Indians in our Southern Appalachians and the sturdy pioneers who pushed them from their beautiful mountain homes. We know of the coming of cotton culture into the black belt with its ruinous agricultural and economic policies which first cleared virgin forest land for the plow and then returned barren waste land to grow up in broom sedge and pine seedlings--the cycle from forests to forests. Today we are buying back that same land, stripped of all its fertility and wonderful forests, which the government practically gave to our grandfathers.

We know all this and much more in a general way about the history of the Region. But, specifically, we know very little. We do not know just what or where the points of interest are or just exactly what happened there. We may have a general vague idea or may have heard an unauthenticated local story, but specifically and truly we know very little. The youth of America has often been offered as an excuse for its disregard of its history. This can no longer hold as an excuse. America must preserve its history before much of this history is lost forever. What will the Forest Service do about its own history? Surely, we will act promptly and rightly to preserve what will at some not too distant time become invaluable to us.

-- Kenneth Coleman, Regional Office

(Editor's Note:

References have been made here, in the Service Bulletin, and elsewhere concerning this subject, but, as Mr. Coleman suggests, evidently nothing has been done about it. If any Forest has done any work along this line, please let us hear about it; also, let us have plans and suggestions as to what you think should be done.

It seems that each Forest should keep certain basic records of a historical nature. It has been suggested that a beginning could be made by collecting a list of places of historic interest and historic incidents which have taken place within or near the forest boundaries. This list should be worked item by item to collect all available information on the subject. "Old timers" among residents and forest officers will be able to contribute much of value and interest which otherwise would be "dimmed and faded by the mists of Time." We are delighted and thrilled by the things our histories record, and the tradition and legend of any region is a great intangible asset. The Southern Region should begin at once to insure the perpetuation of its history. Such information will prove invaluable in many ways, especially as background material for booklets.

The schools in or adjacent to Forests doubtless would be interested in such a project and would be more than glad to help forest officers in checking the authenticity of the material.

The important thing is to begin the job now before much valuable information is lost. History is never complete. It is constantly in the making. With this in mind, every forest officer should write up in permanent form the locale and data on all incidents worthy of record, which have happened during the period the Forest Service has owned and administered the land. The Dixie Ranger will give space to articles of reasonable length on the history of any of the Forests.)

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DEER DISEASES

Dr. Pearson, in charge of the Biological Survey Cooperative Wildlife work at Auburn University, Alabama, visited the Black Warrior National Forest during this year's regulated deer hunt. His examination of deer killed in the hunt revealed some very interesting facts.

Most important of his findings was that lame deer were infected with what is commonly known in connection with domestic animals as "Hoof Rot". The tentative identification is that the organism causing the infection is the same one which infects domestic animals. The organism lives in the soil and is widely spread in localized spots throughout the country. Dr. Pearson's discovery of infected deer is believed to be the first deer cases reported in the South.

The dismembered hoofs of a large buck were shown the writer. The horny structure of the hoof was badly decayed and the inner membranes were exposed. This animal surely could not have been mobile for long had it not been killed in the hunt.

Hoof rot in domestic animals is treated successfully by having the animals stand or walk through troughs containing solutions of acetic acid, carbolic acid, or copper sulphate.

The treatment of infected wild animals, however, is entirely another matter, although it may not be impossible to treat deer for this particular disease. The salt boxes on the Pisgah Preserve have become a vital part of the deer habits. The deer journey to these salt posts almost daily. By placing a concrete or metal trough below the salt box and filling the container periodically with the cheap solutions described above, in all probability the disease could be controlled. From what is known of deer habits, it is almost certain that the animals would step into the solution to reach the salt.

Dr. Pearson also examined a large buck with a freak antler development. This buck, one of the largest killed in the hunt, had an unusual conglomerated mass of antler material where there are usually graceful antlers. The buck was a huge fat fellow and from all outward appearances should have supported the prize head. An internal examination, however, revealed atrophied genital organs, which is believed to be the cause for the unusual antler development. The theory that antler development is related to sexual prowess is not new and is still a controversial subject.

To some the question may arise: why go to all this trouble? Yet, when we think how close the relation is between animal life and human life, the need for scientific knowledge is better understood. Diseases are transmitted from one form to the other, and more and more does society depend on scientists' findings.

-- E. A. Schilling, Range Examiner

EXPERIMENTAL PLANTATION FERTILIZATION

Experiments in fertilizing loblolly pine at the time of planting were established on two small tracts within the Enoree District of the Sumter during the planting season recently completed.

The studies were established in "borrow pits" considered representative of poorest site conditions on the district. It is hoped these studies will show whether fertilization at the time of planting markedly stimulates tree growth during those subsequent critical years which determine the probable success or failure of plantations.

Alternate rows of trees, appropriately marked, were treated by placing commercial fertilizer in second slits formed by the planting bar. The effectiveness of two fertilizers, namely ratios of 12-4-4 (PKN), and 12-12-0 (PKN), are being tested. Tests of the relative effects of varying quantities of fertilizer per tree are also being made.

The studies call for comparative survival counts and height measurements of fertilized and untreated trees at periods designated for regular plantation examinations.

-- Norman R. Hawley, S. C. and Croatan National Forests

OUR SOUTHERN FORESTS IMPRESS BRITISH COLUMBIA
VISITOR

During November, 1937, Mr. F. D. Mulholland of the British Columbia Forest Service made a visit to the forests of the southern pine region. This trip was part of a year's tour which included other portions of the United States as well as several European countries. In the November, 1938 issue of the Forestry Chronicle (Vol.XIV, No.2) published at Oshawa, Ontario, by the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers. Mr. Mulholland gives his impressions of the southern forests in an article, "Forests of the Lower South." The following quotations from this article are of interest:

"The almost complete disappearance of virgin timber.

"The remarkable success of natural regeneration in spite of the handicaps of frequent fires, goats and hogs. Old loggings in these regions have naturally restocked to the extent of 83 to 99%.

"The (apparently unexpected) possibilities of rapid recovery, and return to production, of neglected cut-over forests and "old field" types.

"The definite adoption of sustained yield forestry as good business policy, and the only safeguard for the future, by an increasing number of progressive and prosperous companies on their own land; and their insistence on it when timber is cut for them, from other owner's lands.

"The initiative taken by private industry without compulsion by the Government.

"The rapid increase in new kraft production. Also the possibility of a considerable newsprint industry as a result of the Herty discovery.

"The increasing field for professional foresters in the production of a regulated supply of wood for the mills from both privately-owned and government forests.

"The advantages of the South as a permanent forest region impress the visitor everywhere. Climatic conditions favouring rapid growth, easy logging ground, ubiquitous accessibility by rail or road, plentiful and cheap labour, almost year-round operation, propinquity of markets for large and small material, added to the fact that the forest types naturally favour selective logging and reproduction succeeds in spite of all abuses; these factors cannot be beaten anywhere in the coniferous regions of the world. I do not believe it is possible for British Columbia, except perhaps on the very best growing sites on the coast, to grow timber in managed forests in competition with such a favoured region for markets more accessible, or even equally accessible, to the southern pine region. In southern pine production however, pulp will increasingly replace lumber and this will be used at home.

Therefore there should always be markets abroad where there will be room for our lumber, and markets for pulp and newsprint, as well as lumber, in western America and across the Pacific, which are more readily accessible to our products than to those of the South."

-- G. H. Lentz, Regional Office

THIS IS NO FAIRY STORY

Once upon a time (not so very long ago) a certain group of men were on the Holly Springs National Forest watching as little trees were placed in their new homes. Now this Forest is a very badly scarred one with gullies, worn out land, and what have you; so much so that the new population suffered greatly. One look at their surroundings usually caused more than half of them to leave for parts unknown, much to the consternation of all concerned. Something must be done about the annual wholesale exit.

A certain nursery grew some large 1-1 shortleaf pine with the idea that if these were placed in the tough surroundings a greater number could be persuaded to stay. So in February 1938 approximately 150,000 were taken to their new home--a barren, worn out, eroded, gullied area of 100 acres. Its hopeless appearance was enough to discourage even the hardiest. One look convinced two men of that certain group that the situation was hopeless; others were of the opposite opinion. Then and there a wager was made - a box of cigars (Pittsburg stogies barred) - that a lesser number of the transplants would perish than their seedling cousins on adjacent areas. A year has passed. 83% of the transplants decided to remain awhile in comparison with 72% of the seedlings.

Moral: You can never tell how far a frog will jump by the length of its legs.

P.S.: To the losers the following is dedicated:

Of all sad words of bet or game,
The saddest are these: "I've lost again."

-- F. M. Cossitt, Regional Office

PISGAH SELLS RECORD PITCH PINE

A record pitch pine was sold recently from the Bent Creek Experiment Forest, Pisgah National Forest, for use as a "boom stick". The tree was 31.6 inches DBH, and the stick used was 70 feet long to a top dib of 13.9 inches. The tree scaled 1260 feet by the Scribner decimal C rule. The price received for the tree is also a record for pitch pine. A lump sum of \$40 was agreed upon for the standing tree; this is \$31.75 per M on the scaled volume.

-- E. M. Gaines, Assistant Forester

A TRESPASSER'S REWARD

On November 22, 1938 a fire was discovered in Section 35, Township 13 north, Range 26 west, on the Ozark National Forest. On Ranger Curtis' way to this fire he stepped in a steel trap within three hundred feet of the fire. This was his first clue as to what might be the cause of the fire. Upon observing the ground around the steel trap he discovered tracks of a man. He measured these and began to look for a place where the fire might have started. He found an old hollow tree afire with the top burned out, which had fallen and set the leaves on fire. The tracks around this old tree measured the same as those around the steel trap. Ranger Curtis suppressed the fire and went home for the night. Early the next morning he returned to the spot where he had stepped into the trap, having in mind that the man who had set the trap would come to see if he had caught anything, as he believed the man who set the trap was the man responsible for the fire. About 8:30 a.m. a man came along. He did not go right up to the trap, but up to where he could see there was nothing in it. Curtis approached him and asked him about setting the old tree on fire, but he denied it.

Curtis measured his shoes and found that they fit the tracks on the ground where the tree had been set on fire. The man would not admit setting the fire; however, Curtis felt he was guilty. Further investigation of the man's statement concerning his whereabouts when the fire was discovered proved that he had not told the truth. Ranger Curtis decided he would have him arrested and tried under the Arkansas Fire Law. The man was arrested December 26 and brought to trial on December 31. He pleaded "not guilty" and asked for a jury trial. The jury found him guilty, gave him 60 days in jail, and fined him \$25.00.

The action in this case is an indication of the changed attitude of the citizenry within and near the Forest over a few years ago. Ten years ago a man brought to trial under similar circumstances undoubtedly would have escaped punishment. The jury was made up of all classes of citizenry as to avocation in life. Quite a good audience was present at the trial and everyone seemed to think that the man got justice and all expressed a desire to stamp out fires within the Forest. It is thought this trial will be a further step in the reduction of forest fires in the vicinity.

The man was taken to jail and will serve his full sentence and pay the fine or serve it out in jail, if he is not sent to the State Farm--there was some talk of that. The Justice of the Peace said he was going to stop woods burning and anyone brought before his court would not receive any leniency.

-- H. R. Koen, Forest Supervisor,
Ozark National Forest

NEW REGIONAL FORESTERS ANNOUNCED BY
U. S. FOREST SERVICE

Transfers affecting three regional forest offices were announced recently by Chief Forester Silcox.

C. J. Buck, regional forester of the North Pacific Region which includes the States of Washington and Oregon with headquarters in Portland, Oregon, is being transferred to the Washington Office in the capacity of general inspector and special assistant to the Chief in various major phases of the work of the Forest Service.

Buck will be succeeded as regional forester at Portland by Lyle F. Watts, at present regional forester of the North Central Region which includes the States of North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Missouri, with headquarters at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Jay H. Price, at present associate regional forester of the California region with headquarters in San Francisco, will become regional forester in the North Central Region.

The three transfers will become effective around April 1, according to Mr. Silcox.

Announcement is made of the appointment of Melvin I. Bradner as director of the Northern Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station with headquarters at Missoula, Montana. Mr. Bradner succeeds Stephen N. Wyckoff who recently became director of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station at Portland.

James M. Walley of the Milwaukee regional office of the Forest Service has been appointed to head the forestry work of the CCC in Region 9, vice E. G. Amos, recently transferred to lead in salvage work in the New England hurricane area with headquarters in Boston.

The sympathy of the members of the Regional Office and of his friends in the field is extended E. F. Mynatt on the death of his father, Judge R. A. Mynatt of Knoxville, Tennessee, on March 9.

The sympathy of his friends in the Region is also extended M. W. May, Jr., whose father, M. W. May, Sr. of Brookhaven, Mississippi, died on March 6.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Mrs. Dorothy Rice O'Quinn and Miss Elizabeth N. Nunn have been appointed recently in the Classified Service as Under Clerk-Typists on the S.C. and Croatan.

Anson W. Lindenmuth, Ranger on the Bienville District of the Mississippi; Nelson F. Rogers, Ranger on the Mt. Mitchell District of the Pisgah; and Jesse W. Chalfant, Jr. Forester on the S.C. & Croatan, have been transferred within the past several weeks to the New England Timber Salvage Administration.

Miss Norma Woody, Senior Stenographer in the division of State and Private Forests in the Regional Office, was transferred on March 1 to the Southern Station at New Orleans.

Resignations have been accepted recently from Miss Agnes V. Jansma, Jr. Clerk-Stenographer on the Ozark, and Mrs. Evelyn M. Newcomb, Assistant Clerk-Stenographer on the Alabama.

John W. Squires, Ranger on the Pisgah District of the Pisgah, was promoted recently to the position of Assistant Forest Supervisor on that forest.

Transfers of Assistant Foresters in Management Staff Assistant positions on several forests have been effected recently as follows: Harold F. Wise from the Ouachita to the Mississippi; Horace C. Eriksson from the Mississippi to the Texas, and Ernest A. Harris from the Texas to the Ouachita.

Jr. Forester Gordon A. Hammon, Asst. District Ranger on the Crockett RD of the Texas, was transferred on February 16 to the same position on the Mt. Mitchell RD of the Pisgah.

Benjamin A. Peters, Abstractor on the Mississippi, has been transferred in the same capacity to the Sabine RD of the Texas.

The following intra-unit changes have been effected recently:

SC&Croatan: Jr. Clerk-Stenographer Claude O. Gillion, Jr. from the Enoree RD to the Miscellaneous Section in the Supervisor's office; Jr. Forester Kermit W. Hodgins from the Wambaw to the Mountain RD, and Jr. Forester Harry C. Miley to the Enoree from the Croatan RD.

Nantahala: Jr. Forester Fred L. Wiese from the Supervisor's Staff as Recreational Staff Assistant to the Wayah RD as Assistant District Ranger.

Mississippi: Abstractor Glender Dennis from the Supervisor's office to Holly Springs RD.

Alabama: Jr. Forester Edwin P. Ahern from the Black Warrior to the Talladega RD.

Ozark: Jr. Forester Kenneth B. Trousdell from the Supervisor's office to the Bayou RD.

THE LOOKOUT

Dr. John P. Shea is back in Region 8 to renew his efforts to strengthen fire prevention practice. His article, "A Psychologist Looks at the Forest Service", which appeared in the February issue of the Journal of Forestry should be on every forest officer's "must" list of current reading. In discussion of human relations and human behavior, Dr. Shea has the following to say: "Maps of human groups made by social scientists should prove as useful to us in our public relations work as are type maps and fire occurrence maps." Concerning training work in the Forest Service, we like this: "Better than practicing a ritual or set of rules in our training is the understanding of the reason for the rules." You will like this lively and comprehensive article, and, incidentally, the introductory story is delightful.

The Georgia Department, American Legion Auxiliary, in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service, dedicated a 30-acre Memorial Forest in the Chattahoochee National Forest to honor Georgia's World War heroes on March 6. The dedication program embodied impressive military features. John M. Slaton, Jr. presided at the meeting. Among those who took part on the program were Associate Regional Forester H. O. Stabler and Mrs. R. S. Innes, Reforestation Chairman, Georgia Department of the American Legion Auxiliary.

A meeting for the entire personnel of the Regional Office was held in the District Court Room of the Old Post Office building on February 16. The schedule of monthly meetings are for the purpose of acquainting members with the activities of the various divisions and their work. At the February meeting the keynote was "Conserving Land and People." Those taking part in the program and their respective subjects were: WPA and the National Forests by W. M. Gordon; Naval Stores Program by Joseph Yensco; CCC Up To Date by H. W. Rainey; Rehabilitation in South Carolina by W. I. Stevens. Another meeting will be held in March on the subject of "The Fire Problem in the South."

Miss Josephine Laxton of the Appalachian Experiment Station was elected President of the Buncombe County Library Association at a recent meeting at which Dr. McCardle was the principal speaker.

Regional Office visitors during the past month have been: Supervisors Conarro, Sears, Risor, Fischer, and Asst. Supervisor Bennett; Messrs. McCardle and Jemison of the Appalachian Station; Messrs. Richardson, Wolf, Morrell, Buhler, Kylie, Hall, and Burch of the Washington office.

Messrs. Bishop, Shaw, and Schilling have returned from a detail to California. Mr. Paddock has also returned from a detail to the Washington office.

Other visitors to the Regional Office were W. L. Gooch, Chesapeake-Camp Corp., West Point, Va.; K. S. Trowbridge, Timberlands, Inc., Brunswick, Ga.; D. R. Brewster, Herty Laboratory, and Elliott Reed, Savannah, Ga.

Congratulations are extended Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Evans on the birth of a son, Franklin Warrell, on March 8.



QUESTIONS PEOPLE ASK AT FOREST SERVICE FAIRS

Approximately 64,973 people saw the Forest Service exhibit displayed at the DeSoto Exposition at Tampa in February. About 20,000 various Forest Service folders and pamphlets were distributed to visitors at the exhibit.

Listed below are a few of the questions that were asked the attendants of the exhibit. These are presented here as examples of the types of questions forest officers should be prepared to answer at fairs and exhibits.

1. Is it best to leave woods rough or use controlled burning?
2. Do ticks cause any noticeable damage to wild life?
3. Do we notice any increase of damage from ticks on domestic animals in localities where deer are plentiful?
4. Do we notice any increase of game on our game areas?
5. How long will it take to get our game areas stocked to carrying capacity?
6. Do we have any trouble getting game adapted to new localities?
7. Does it hurt the trees to chip them?
8. Does chipping trees offer inlets for insects?
9. Can we utilize the worked portion of the tree?
10. Will working the trees for naval stores decrease the durability of the lumber?
11. Is there any cost for the use of recreation areas?
12. Does chipping trees affect the structure of the lumber?
13. How much gum will a tree produce per year?
14. What percent of raw gum is turpentine?
15. What causes the greatest number of fires on our forests?
16. Is the Forest Service doing any planting in Florida?
17. Which is the better naval store tree - slash or longleaf?
18. Do we lose many young deer while transporting them from one locality to another?
19. How do forest fires affect fish?
20. Can we make high grade paper from our southern pine?
21. What is the main chemical used in making pulp from our southern pine?
22. Do we have any trouble finding a market for our forest products?
23. Do we practice selective logging?
24. Do we sell our trees or manufacture them into finished products ourselves?
25. Do we destroy the slash left behind a logging job?
26. Have we actually got stands of timber which we have thinned?
27. What do we mean by a unit of wood?
28. Does the Government sell wood by the unit?
29. Do we have any cabins for rent at recreation sites?
30. How far north do our slash and longleaf pine grow?
31. Do we have crown fires on our forests in Florida?
32. Do we have fire seasons or will our forests burn any time of the year?
33. Do we have any predatory animals on our forests - are we doing anything to rid our wildlife areas of them?
34. Does the Forest Service take over private land and protect it from fire for use of area to produce wildlife?
35. Do Florida schools teach any forestry?
36. Do we have much soil erosion in Florida?

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37. Do we have any wind damage in timber which has been worked for naval stores?
38. Has the Government found any other methods of extracting raw gum from the trees other than chipping?
39. Which is the more fire resistant, slash or longleaf pine?
40. Does the sand pine on the Ocala have any potential value?
41. How do we locate fires from our towers?
42. Do we have radio system of communication on our forests in Florida?
43. Is slash pine confined to moist sites?
44. Does the Forest Service allow people to travel over their forests?
45. Are we doing any restocking of fish in lakes located on our forests?
46. Do we grow any tung oil trees on our forests?
47. How long is the hunting season on our wildlife areas?
48. Do the hogs damage young reproduction?
49. Do we have campgrounds other than those at regular recreational sites?
50. Do we plow fire lines through our forests?
51. How often do we have to replow these lines?
52. Do any people live inside of our forests?
53. Will oaks reseed themselves as well as pine?
54. Have we our wildlife areas fenced?
55. How many deer were killed on the Ocala area this past season?
56. Do we have any virgin stands of timber left in our forests?

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QUIZ

(With a bow to Professor Quiz, Doctor I.Q., Ask-It-Basket, et al.)

Answers easily found in Forest Service publications and other material filed in Region 8 Library or in the next month's Dixie Ranger.

1. Who was the first graduate of the first forestry school established in the United States?
2. What did Osceola, Sam Houston, and Davy Crockett have in common besides having National Forests named after them?
3. State the difference between a turpentine borer and an increment borer.
4. On what date did the use of the designation "Forest Service" first become effective?
5. Give the Indian meanings for Alabama, Nantahala, Ouachita, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi.
6. Where is the "Home of the Nunnehi" and who were they?
7. What State in Region 8 is this year celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its recognition as a United States territory?
8. Where is the longest marked path in the world?

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